

## HARRISON.

HIS AVAILABILITY AS A CANDIDATE.

William Walter Phelps Discusses the Convention's Work, and Tells How the Nomination Was Arrived At.

The Circumstances That Conspired to Bring it About and Why it Possesses All of the Elements of Strength.

The Party United as it Could Have Been on No Other.

The Tidal Wave that Will Sweep the Country in November.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Congressman William Walter Phelps, who returned last night from Chicago, expressed himself to-day as well satisfied with the convention's work. "I suspect it seemed a little tedious to those outside," he said, "but I assure you it was a busy time on the inside. The convention was a vast hive and its delegates were swarming night and day in the effort to exchange and unify their sentiments. You see, it was not like other conventions. They went out to select a candidate and that is harder work than merely to accept and declare one. The people did not know what candidate they wanted; and how could the delegates? They had to learn, and it takes time to learn. The eight hundred delegates came with honest views, but all shrank with local color; so they went to work to get a clear view. There were several noticeable steps in the process. The convention which was composed largely of Mr. Blaine's friends first decided to nominate him; but it would not do to nominate Mr. Blaine against his will. There were men who wanted to nominate him only when it could be done.

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THE RIGHT TO DECIDE the question. Then, too, the earnest advocacy of Judge Gresham's claims by *Mingwamp* journals, which had no intention to support his candidacy at the polls, was generally recognized as a good sign, and it was decided to disregard it, and those who had a peculiar attraction to the lofty character and splendid record of Judge Gresham, and were willing to be checked by the almost unanimous vote of the granger States, were to be left to their own devices. The foreign vote in New York and New Jersey, upon hearing that fact, would never wait or listen to any excuse—that he was young; that his connection was of a temporary one, and that he indignantly denounced it as soon as he learned of its exclusion. There were still left Sherman and Allison, Alger and Harrison.

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From the beginning there had been recognition of the fact that the four doubtful States were, in case of anything like unanimity, to direct the action of the convention, and among these four States the influence of New York was, of course, paramount.

Even admitting that New York was sincere in its belief that Senator Sherman was the weakest vote getter in the action of New York that such the nomination of Sherman seen an immediate certainty.

Mr. Phelps here remarked that the New York delegation resolved, in a contingency, to support Mr. Sherman rather than to take up some new man.

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indicated. A soldier, a business man, an ex-Governor of great popularity, of a GENEVITY WELL KNOWN before his political ambition, and with hosts of personal friends in and about the convention—had Michigan been a doubtful State; or even without that, had his kind friends been more reticent in exploiting his kind efforts in direct connection with the convention, and its necessary expenditures, he might have secured a nomination. So, too, Allison was more thoughtful of the votes indicated, but, through all the discussion there had grown and strengthened the belief that the candidate must come from a doubtful State.

Even zealously Henderson could not claim that Illinois was in doubt, but that really destroyed the hope of Mr. Allison's friends was the conviction that since the extreme Granger sentiment had taken New York's candidate out of the run; it was not policy to select a Granger candidate. In vain Allison's friends said that his personal record was that of a man who had held the scales between the two extremes (the prairie and Wall street). The answer was that his State is the center of the head center of the influences, and the convention admitted the force of the answer. So, after five days of incessant discussion and voting, eliminating all the other candidates, and having established the principle of choice, the convention chose General Harrison with surprising unanimity. They wanted a doubtful State. Harrison lived in Indiana. They wanted a Western candidate. Harrison was in the west, and not far from the east to be out of knowledge and sympathy with eastern thought. Harrison lived near the center of population and was almost a composite photograph of the nation's wants. He was neither Granger nor anti-Granger. He had good running qualities of another kind. He had a home and he cherished it. He had all the homely qualities which are the best gift to an American who seeks for office by the popular vote.

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## OUR TURN TO LAUGH

Will Come When the Senate Passes Its Tariff Bill,

WHICH WILL REDUCE REVENUE

To a Greater Extent than the Mills Bill, but Retain the Protective Features—A Long Session. Fuller's Nomination, Etc.

Special Dispatch to the *Intelligencer*. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Congressman Anderson, of Kansas, figures out an adjournment between the 5th and 15th of September. He says a vote will be reached not before August on the Mills bill, when it will be passed. Then a Republican substitute will be debated for three weeks and passed in the Senate, making greater reductions in tariff revenues than the Mills bill. Two weeks more will be taken up in conference. Mr. Anderson adds: "The bill will be brought down to five or six specifications, on which a compromise will be necessary in order to get the bill to the President. As the case stands, the Republicans are put in the attitude of being opposed to a reduction of taxation. Now, when the bill comes from the Senate, the issue will be fairly made. The Republicans will then have given the country a bill for reducing taxation and the Democrats will be placed on the defensive. It will then be our turn to laugh."

The Senate Judiciary Committee had a warm time this morning over the NOMINATION OF FULLER for Chief Justice. The Democratic Senators assumed the offensive, and finally got the Republicans to let the nomination come out of the committee without recommendation. The contest is simply transferred from the Committee to the Senate. It is claimed by Fuller's friends that the Illinois Senators and at least two other Republicans will vote to confirm; but this is not verified. If the Republicans hold together as they usually do, a confirmation, even if not confirmed, at least until next session.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS. A Southern Journalist and a Mad Statesman—River and Harbor Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Just before the House was called to order this morning a little scene occurred which attracted a good deal of attention.

Congressman Logan, of Louisiana, feeling angry at an article which appeared lately in the *New Orleans City Item*, took advantage of the presence of the correspondent of that paper, Wm. B. Lynch, to express his feelings.

Some angry words ensued, and the Congressman, seizing the correspondent by the lapels, tried to push him out of the east door. Mr. Lynch offered no resistance and walked, quietly away, while Mr. Logan was much excited, threatening to follow up the attack.

When the House got down to business a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them being one by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, providing for the control and regulation of railroads acquired by the United States under judicial foreclosure or forfeiture.

This is the bill introduced by Mr. Anderson in April last. It is a very long measure, and Mr. Anderson demanded its reading in full, in order to consume time and prevent as long as possible the offering of a resolution for adjournment. The bill was read for the first time, and Mr. Anderson's reading of it was a long and tedious one.

For an hour and a half the reading clerk was uninterruptedly in his monotonous reading of the bill, but at 12:30 the proceedings were discontinued by Mr. Anderson, who declared that he would adjourn, which was, however, declared out of order pending the reading, and again the weary clerk resumed his task. Finally a motion to adjourn at 3:20 was carried.

In the Senate. The Senate took up the River and Harbor bill, some amendments to which had been received on Saturday for separate votes.

The demand for a separate vote on the Hennepin Canal amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Vest on the suggestion that the question might be left to a Conference Committee, but subsequently a motion to reconsider was made by Mr. Sherman.

As to the amendment abolishing the Missouri River Commission, Mr. Vest offered to withdraw it, at the request of Mr. Paddock, but Mr. Paddock insisted upon a vote being taken on the amendment, and the further continuance of the commission.

Mr. Paddock argued against the amendment. In the course of the discussion Mr. Hoar made a vehement denunciation of the critics that he have honestly tried to do our duty, but we have put appropriations in this bill against our own judgment—certainly against my own judgment, because we have been overwhelmed by personal solicitation and the effects of personal solicitation.

At the close of a long discussion, the amendment abolishing the Missouri river commission was disagreed to.

Mr. Palmer offered an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of the portage lake and the Lake Superior ship canals. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman said he would not insist on his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Hennepin Canal amendment, although he was opposed to it. The bill was then passed as originally reported from the Senate Committee. It appropriated \$21,562,783. As it finally passed the Senate it appropriated \$22,474,783.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, the fishery treaty and Mr. Morgan's resolution thereupon were postponed till Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Turpin then proceeded to address the Senate on the President's tariff message. In the course of his speech he said that protection was a good servant, but a bad master. Over-protection led to over-production, and to consequent stagnation and decay. It could not be shown that any person or corporation had ever engaged in good faith in the business of manufacturing would be injured by the reasonable reduction of duties proposed in the Mills bill.

LADIES' light hand sewed Shoes, for summer wear, at J. W. AMICK & Co's., 1143 Main street.

RESIDUES dancing there will be other amusements at Cresap's New Grove to-morrow. It is the best place to spend the Fourth.

Excursion to Cincinnati. The steamer "Andes," leaving Wheeling, Tuesday, July 3, at 5 o'clock p. m., will sell round trip tickets at half rate, and twenty-five cents for meals from all points along the river.

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## THE CHAMPION BIGAMIST

Says He is Much Abused—Story of His Crimes.

CHICAGO, July 2.—J. Aldrich Brown, the alleged bigamist, who is said to be possessed of twenty-three wives, said to a reporter last night that he is a much-abused man. He declares his ability to come out of this trouble with flying colors. "I am the husband of one wife," said he. "I have, however, been mixed up with a lot of women at different times, and they have robbed me of everything I had, and now, because I have no more property, they take this method of putting me out of the way."

The mystery surrounding the bigamist James Wellington Aldrich Brown has been practically cleared up, and he to-day announced his willingness to leave his cell at the Army and accompany Officer Miller to Detroit, where he will be put on the train for the morning of the 10th inst. His decision was brought about by a visit from wife twenty-one whose name is May Burnett, and whose conversation convinced Mr. Brown that no prosecution in Detroit would be successful.

"Yes," he said to a reporter, "I will go back to Detroit and stand my trial. There is really nothing against me. I know nothing of half the women they talk of and what they say about me. The other half may have been I can truly say that they will not be recognized by the law. Still, I have enemies there. One man will probably shoot me on sight. They can't protect me from him. But if I escape him I will stand my trial. Should I be convicted, well and good. I will make the work in the penitentiary. I always have a last resource and you may be sure I will avail myself of it."

"You will not commit suicide?" "Yes, sir, I will. I would rather die a hundred times than be sent to prison for no crime." The first known of Brown's bigamous tendencies was in 1885, when he, already possessed of at least one loving wife, married Miss Ida Kelly, a young woman living on Jefferson avenue, Detroit. This was in the fall of the year, and a few months later he deserted her and went to Muskegon, Mich., where he was married in January, 1886, to a lady of that town, whose name cannot be ascertained. Miss Kelly followed him and caused his arrest, when he was sent from court at Saginaw to the Penitentiary at Jackson, where he served nine months, and during his term of imprisonment he was unsuccessful in attempting to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor. He inflicted a bad wound. It was early in November, 1886, when he was released from the penitentiary, and all trace of him was lost until January 15, 1887, when he was arrested at Pontiac, Mich., and five days later married Miss Annie M. Hazle of that town. From there he fled to Detroit, closely followed by Miss Hazle's friends, including a brother, who is the man who is now in the penitentiary at Jackson, and the fear of whom made the prisoner unwilling to go back to Michigan.

A CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN. A Policeman Rescues Mr. O'Connor From a Mob of Gallery Goers. New York, July 2.—At midnight, Saturday, James Owen O'Connor, the Hoboken tragedian, who has been exhibiting at Jacob's Theatre, in that city, during the past week, sent a messenger to police headquarters to the effect that he was imprisoned in the side entrance of the theatre, and was being held for fear of violence at the hands of a mob of boys, who had thrown potatoes and onions at him during his performance.

He wanted a squad of policemen to protect him, and Sergeant Edmundson sent a policeman, who escorted the tragedian to his home.

During the week at Jacob's Theatre Mr. O'Connor had a very hard time. Each evening the boys, and some of their elders, threw all manner of missiles at him, and several times he was obliged to leave the stage. One time a deaf and dumb boy, who was in the audience, threw a brick at him, and another time a pack of giant firecrackers was thrown at him and exploded over his head, setting fire to his wig and costume. Hoboken is his birthplace and he says he feels very bad about his failure to impress his own people.

Mr. O'Connor gave a reception to his neighbors and some of his friends yesterday afternoon. His house was crowded. He gave a Shakespearean exhibition before the conclusion of the reception.

A GREEN CORN DANCE. Which Did Not End Pleasantly for All. MEADSBORO, I. T., July 2.—A desperate fight between United States officers and two notorious desperadoes took place at a green corn dance near Eufaula Saturday night. United States Marshals Phillips and McLaughlin attended the dance with the expectation of arresting some escaped outlaws. Secreting themselves near the dancing grounds, they awaited their opportunity. About 11 o'clock two men, who were dressed in the garb of the dance, appeared. The officers commanded them to surrender, when the two brothers drew their pistols and commenced firing. Phillips was killed instantly and McLaughlin was severely wounded. The desperadoes until he was killed by Phillips. Before he died he fatally injured Wesley. Wesley Barnett went to the husk grounds, where several young men were standing, pointed his pistol at them and ordered them to disperse. He retreating the officers to the ground. McIntosh grabbed the pistol, which was discharged, the ball going through McIntosh's arm. Bennett then went to a house near by, secured a Winchester rifle, returned, made the crowd go to the spring and remove his brother to a house and dress him, and at daylight this morning he started towards home with the corpse in a wagon.

Killed Himself and Child. CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—Early Sunday morning Ed Cousins, living in Lockland, in this county, was awakened by a blow on the head and found her husband, who was partially paralyzed, attempting to kill her. Their two-year-old child was in the bed, but she was unable to rescue it. She sought help and when the room was entered, both Cousins and the child were found with their throats cut and with other hideous wounds. Neither one can live. Cousins was infuriated because his wife was compelled to send him to the infirmary.

Michigan Forest Fires. CHARLEVOY, Mich., July 2.—Forest fires are raging in this vicinity. Smith's Camp, six miles south, is in great danger. Two fire engines from this place have been working since yesterday afternoon to save the lumber yards and mills.

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## WILL NOT LAST LONG.

Five More Firms Sign the Amalgamated Wage Scale.

AND THE LOCKOUT WILL END

Soon in All Probability—Thirteen Have Already Signed, Including the Carnegie Works—A More Hopeful Outlook.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 2.—Two more signatures to the Amalgamated scale were reported this morning. They were the Laughlin Iron Company, of Leechburg, Pa., and the Findlay Iron Company, of Findlay, O. This news was the occasion of considerable rejoicing about the workmen headquarters, and according to the manufacturers, the action of these firms was discounted before the lockout began.

A tour of the mills to-day shows the lockout hereabouts to be more complete than was expected. All the mills, but the few non-union concerns, and the machine shops of Jones & Laughlin's, are closed down. The works of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, who signed the scale, are also shut down, but operations will be resumed within a few days. The ironworkers explain the general suspension by saying that many of the mills have closed for repairs, and point to firms signing the scale as an evidence that it is only a question of a comparatively short time until others follow their example. They do not intend to start the scale for some time, but as to what Carnegie, Phillips & Co. will do. All of their works are shut down to-day and no scale has been signed by the firm.

THREE MORE SIGN. This evening Superintendent Walker, representing Carnegie, Phillips & Co., signed the scale for all their mills except the Homestead Steel works. The latter was not signed because Mr. Walker desired to consult with other members of the firm on some slight changes proposed by the workers. It will be signed, however, before the end of the week. The Carnegie mills are now closed, but operations will be resumed on Thursday. The Republic Iron Company of this city also placed their signature to the scale to-night and will start their plant the latter part of the week.

Thirteen signatures are now attached to the scale. They are as follows: Apollo Iron and Steel Company, P. L. Lumber Co., Aurora Iron and Steel Company, of Aurora, Indiana; Mammoth Company, of Toledo, Ohio; Mingo Junction Iron and Steel Company, of Mingo Junction, Ohio; Howard Hardware Company, of Cleveland; Republic Iron Company, of Lookout, Ohio; Chattahoochee Company, of Chattahoochee, Ga.; two firms at Findlay, Ohio; Oliver Bros. & Phillips; Republic Iron Company, and Carnegie, Phillips & Co.

The Lockout at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 2.—The furnace fires in the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington rolling mills, were permitted to die out Saturday night, and started this morning. Twenty-five hundred men are thrown out of work, and the lockout promises to be protracted.

THE BISHOPS' MANIFESTO. Full Text of Their Statement on the Land Question. DUBLIN, July 2.—The statement on the Irish land question, drawn up and unanimously adopted by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, at the meeting in Maynooth College, has caused a sensation here.

The bishops say there are pressing grievances, calling for immediate legal redress. They charge that the fundamental demand of the agriculture tenants of Ireland in the matter of rent is, as it has always in substance been, for the establishment of an impartial tribunal to adjudicate between the landlord and the tenant. They do not claim that the amount of rent to be paid should be fixed by themselves; what they object to is that they should be determined by the arbitrary will of a landlord.

"It is unnecessary here," they continued, "to enter into the details of the Irish land question, which put the justice of the tenants' claim in the matter beyond question. The principle that Irish agricultural tenants should be protected by law against the imposition of exorbitant rents, and against the application of the full and effective operation of the principle, even as regards these classes of agricultural tenants on whom the right of having their rents fixed by a public tribunal has been conferred by law, is a principle which should be recognized by the legislature to remain, which, in many cases, practically render those acts inoperative."

The bishops say in conclusion: "We deem it our duty to add that unless Parliament acts at once to give effect to the principle of the protection of Irish tenants from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary evictions,